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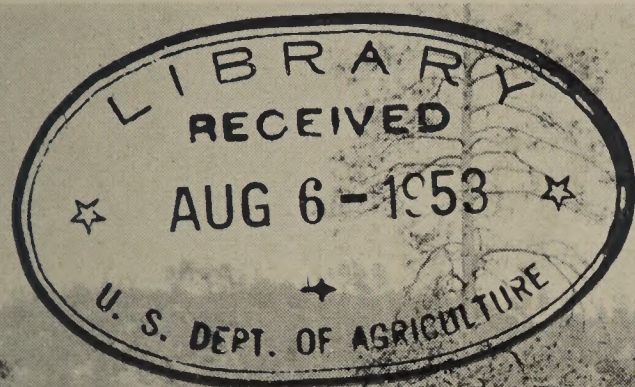
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EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA



A mountain road near Prescott, Arizona

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.



F—185855

A camp fire should always be covered with earth before it is left

4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

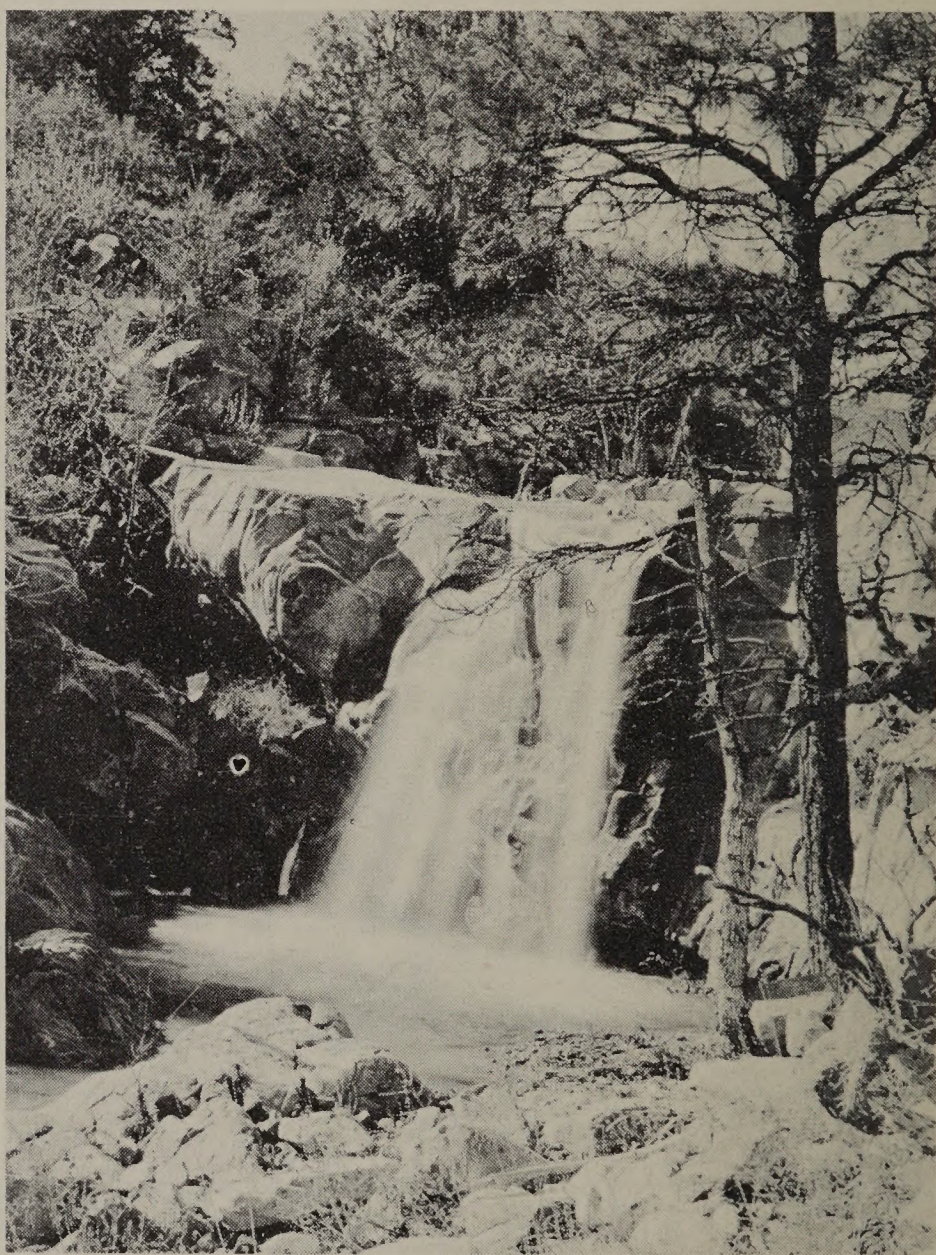
6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST

The Prescott National Forest is situated in the mountains of central Arizona. It has a net area of 1,164,829 acres in two divisions, one extending from near Seligman, Ariz., to Crown King and the other from Perkinsville, on the Verde River, to the Bloody Basin. The Verde River forms the east boundary, and the forest extends west to Kirkland, Skull Valley, and the Baca Grant except for a strip 6 to 12 miles wide along the Agua Fria.

The timbered area furnished lumber and mine timbers in the early days for the development of the mines and the surrounding country. Consequently, a large part of the area has been cut over, but fortunately the absence of fire following the cutting has allowed the development of an exceptionally heavy second-growth stand, averaging from 20 to 40 years old. The mature timber now standing on the forest is estimated



Wolf Creek Falls, near Prescott

at 160,000,000 board feet. In addition, there is timber that will provide more than 2,000,000 cords of wood. Management plans have been developed for handling the timber adjacent to Prescott and Jerome that is suitable for cordwood on a sustained yield basis, so as to make a continuous supply of cordwood available for the local markets.

Soil and moisture conditions within the saw-timber type on this forest make possible a more rapid growth of timber than is usual in the western yellow-pine type in the Southwest; and saw timber can be made avail-

able in large quantities from needed thinnings and improvement cuttings, thus returning a revenue from the forest while the land is left fully stocked with thrifty growing timber. The cut of timber for local consumption in 1926 was 1,106,000 feet board measure.

The forage within the forest is used by a well-developed livestock industry. About 33,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep are grazed under Government permit on the forest ranges. In addition, four stock driveways across portions of the forest enable some 250,000 sheep which summer in northern Arizona to reach winter range on the desert.

A large part of the Prescott National Forest was withdrawn from settlement and entry at the request of the Reclamation Service for watershed protection in connection with irrigation interests. There is hardly an acre within the forest that does not have a direct bearing on some irrigation project, either developed or potential. The Salt River Valley secures a large part of its irrigation water from the Verde River, while the city of Phoenix derives its domestic water from the same source. Prescott, Jerome, Clarkdale, and Mayer have their sources of municipal water within the forest. The Little Chino farmers store forest water at Lake Watson and have voted a bond issue for another storage reservoir on Willow Creek. A dam is now being constructed at Frog Tanks, on the Agua Fria, for the irrigation of a large acreage in the vicinity of Beardsley, adjoining the Salt River project. The Walnut Grove Dam, which went out in the nineties, is in process of reconstruction, and the forest comprises fully 80 per cent of the 300 square miles of drainage area above the proposed Williamson Valley Farms project. It is, therefore, essential to safeguard the streamflow and prevent erosion throughout the entire forest by conservative cutting of timber, proper range management, and protection from fire.

The cool summer climate and the beautiful forest slopes and other scenery, as well as the close proximity of the forest to the Salt River Valley and the adjoining desert, make of the forest a haven of relief and a delightful vacation land. Since the completion of the Hassayampa Highway the forest has been increasingly used for recreation purposes. The forest is open practically the entire year.

ADMINISTRATION

The central control of the forest is at Prescott, under the forest supervisor and assistant supervisor. The force of seven district rangers is augmented during the fire season by fire guards and lookout men engaged for special protective work.

Lookout towers on high points are connected by telephone with ranger stations so that quick action can be taken on any fire detected.

The district ranger has a large variety of duties besides the important one of forest-fire detection and patrol. His work necessarily takes him into every portion of his district, thus enabling him to give reliable information on roads, trails, camp grounds, fishing, hunting, and the varied activities in which visitors and strangers are interested.

Persons desiring further information regarding the Prescott National Forest should address forest officers at the following places:

Forest Supervisor, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Walnut Creek Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Skull Valley Ranger District, Skull Valley, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Prescott Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Crown King Ranger District, Crown King, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Jerome Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Cherry Ranger District, Cherry, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Bloody Basin Ranger District, Dugas, Ariz.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OR NEAR THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST

Mountains.—Mingus Mountain, the highest point on the Verde Division, is accessible by a good road from the Prescott–Jerome Highway. The view from the rim of this high plateau, looking east across the Verde Valley with its industrial development into the Red Rock country, is magnificent.

Other points from which wonderful panoramic views may be had are Mount Union and Spruce and Tower Mountains, all capped by fire lookout towers; Camp Wood, in one of the best game countries; Granite Mountain, accessible only to the hardest of mountain climbers; Pine Mountain, on the Verde Rim, overlooking Bloody Basin; and Thumb Butte, the couchant lion guarding Prescott.

Prescott, “the mile-high city,” one of the first American settlements in Arizona, is linked closely with the early development of the State. It was the first capital of the Territory, and the original governor’s mansion still stands. Prescott is a thriving city of 8,000 people, noted far and wide as a yearlong resort and health center. Two pageants are produced here annually—the Smoki festival, the second Friday of June, and the Frontier Days Meet of four days, extending over the Fourth of July.



Sycamore Ranger Station

F—198985

Verde Hot Springs, located on the Verde River near Childs, or about 20 miles south of Camp Verde, have been developed by the Verde Hot Springs Resort Company, under permit. The construction of the Fossil

Creek Highway makes these springs easily accessible. They have a temperature of 104 degrees, are strongly impregnated with mineral salts, and have a high therapeutical value.

Jerome, Ariz., "the billion-dollar copper camp," has already produced over \$200,000,000 in mineral wealth.

Places of interest near the Prescott National Forest.—The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is within an easy day's drive of the Prescott National Forest. The "Thousand-mile Loop with a Thousand Wonders" through northern Arizona crosses the forest. The Petrified Forest, Montezuma Castle and Well, the Tonto Natural Bridge, and the Roosevelt Dam are attractions on this loop.



Groom Creek-Hassayampa Road

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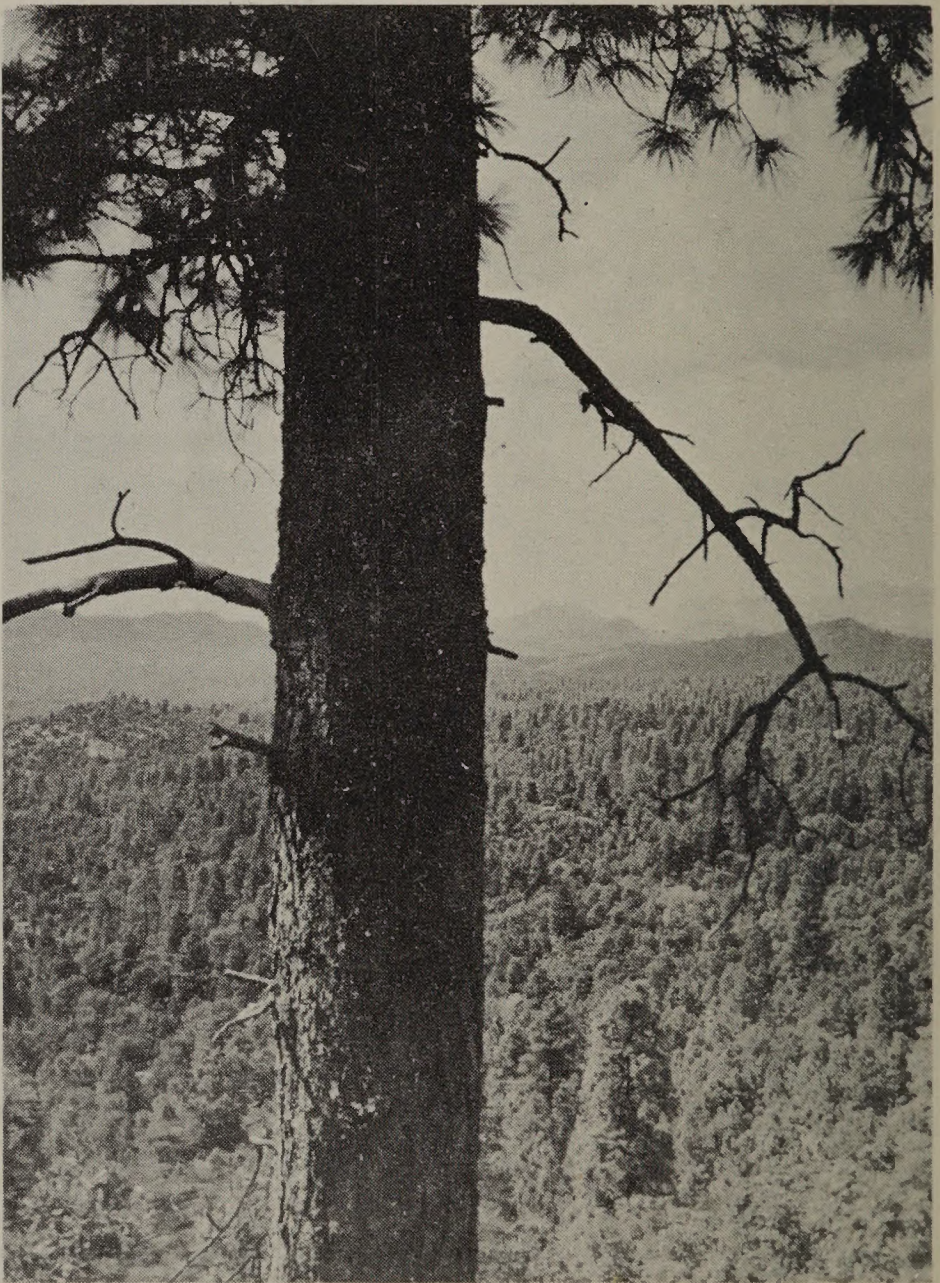
ROADS

The Prescott National Forest is crossed by numerous excellent roads, the foremost of which is the new Hassayampa Highway, the main north and south route in the State. Jerome and the Verde Valley are accessible via the Jerome and Cherry Highways, and the Fossil Creek Highway opens the forest to southeastern Arizona via the Roosevelt Dam. The Senator Highway from Prescott to Crown King traverses one of the most scenic routes on the forest. The Iron Springs Highway to Skull Valley and the Walnut Creek route to Seligman open the central and northern portion of the Prescott Division of the forest. Mingus Mountain has been made accessible by a forest road branching from the Jerome Highway, and the Hassayampa area is being opened by a new forest road between the Hassayampa and Senator Highways.

CAMPING

Attractive camping sites can be found throughout the forest. The cool nights and the bracing early morning atmosphere in the pines fill one with energy and the joy of living. There is plenty of room for hundreds of camps. They may be established anywhere, and dead wood for camp use is free of charge without permit. Care with fire is required, and it is necessary that camp refuse be burned or buried. .

Camp and picnic grounds have been developed at Mingus Mountain, Groom Creek, Wolf Creek, and Powell Springs, and as funds become available, additional camp grounds are being established. Mingus Mountain is easily reached from the Jerome Highway. The Groom Creek Camp is on the Senator Highway; the Wolf Creek Camp is on the new road between the Hassayampa and Senator Highways; and the Powell Springs Camp is in Cherry Basin, on the Cherry Highway. Oak Glenn Camp, on the Hassayampa Highway, 12 miles southwest of Prescott, has gas, oil, and water available.



In a virgin timber area constant patrol is necessary to detect fires

FIRE

Fire is the arch enemy of the forest. Most of the forest fires in the past have been caused by camp fires left burning or by unextinguished matches or tobacco dropped on the inflammable litter of the forest floor. Fires started in such ways are easily preventable, since they are caused by carelessness or intentional disregard of public safety.

Before building a camp fire, always clear away all rubbish and dry material for a distance of 5 feet from the spot where the fire is to be built. Then make a hole about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. A fire may be easily built in this hole, and there is very little danger that a sudden gust of wind will blow the sparks about. When leaving camp, the fire should be thoroughly drenched with water or buried with fresh earth devoid of twigs and needles.

Lighted matches and cigarette stubs should be pinched out, and pipe heels should be deposited only in places where there is no inflammable material.

The practice of these safeguards will keep the forest green to enjoy from year to year. If a fire is accidentally started it can usually be put out while small with very little difficulty. If, however, the fire becomes too large to be handled, the local ranger should be notified promptly. Since the national forests are public property, any service rendered in their protection is not only a public duty but a public benefit as well.

DISTANCES FROM PRESCOTT

NORTH

	Miles
Ash Fork, Ariz.....	53
Williams, Ariz.....	72
Grand Canyon, Ariz.....	136
Flagstaff, Ariz.....	109
Winslow, Ariz.....	173
Holbrook, Ariz.....	208
Petrified Forest.....	226
Seligman, Ariz.....	80
Kingman, Ariz.....	171
Tuba City, Ariz.....	172
Lee's Ferry, Ariz.....	252

SOUTH

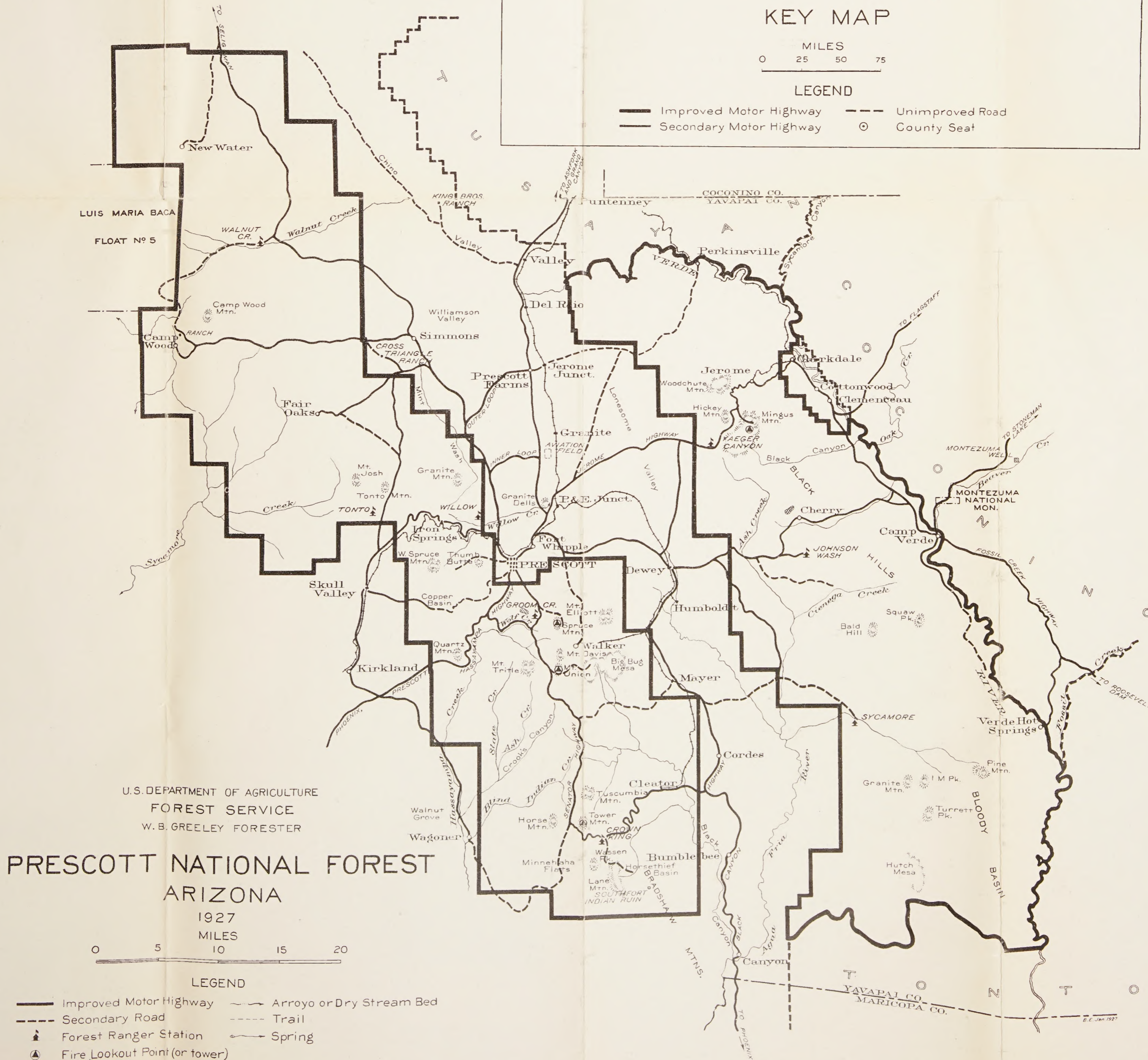
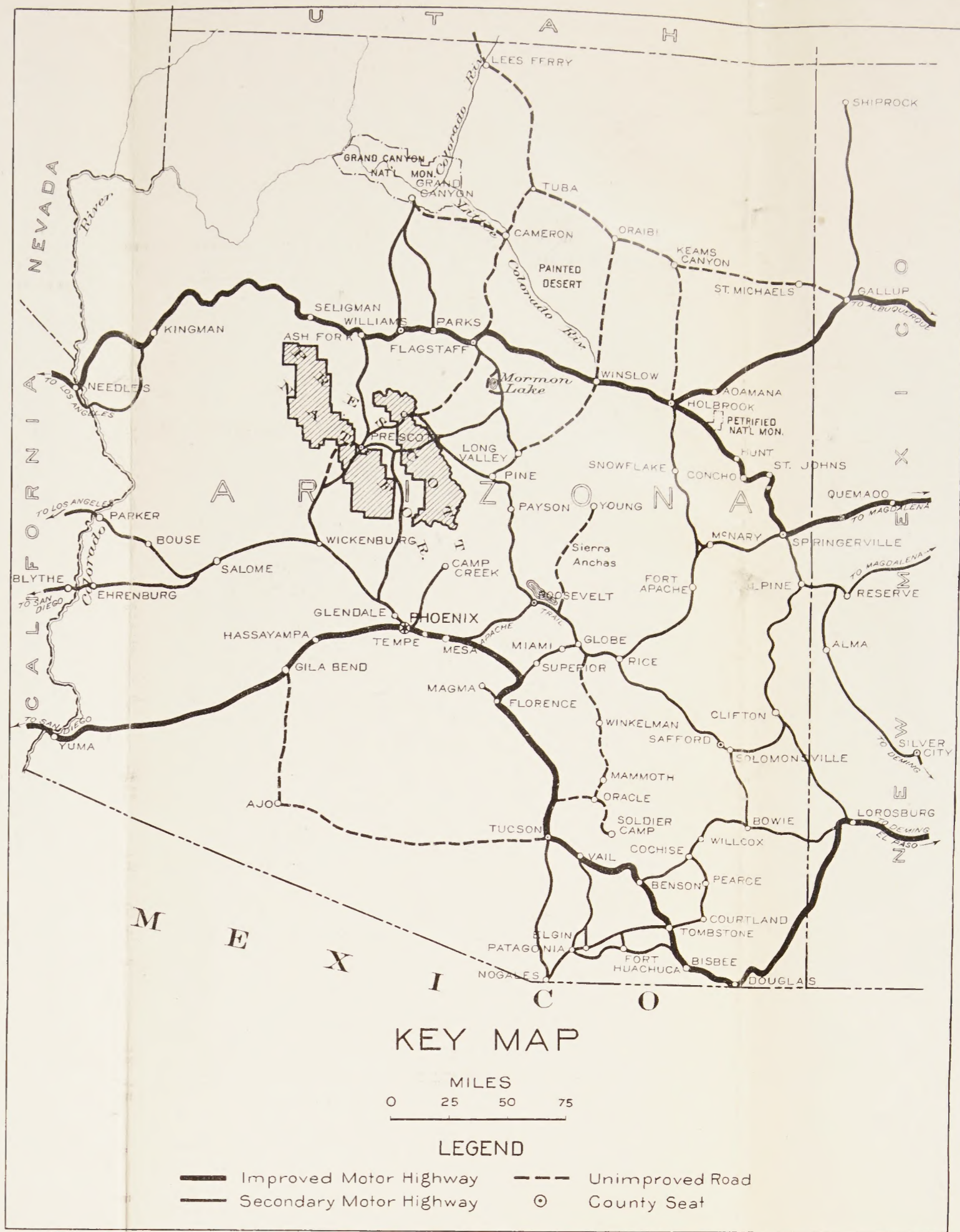
Phoenix, Ariz. (via Hassayampa Highway).....	118
Phoenix, Ariz. (via Black Canyon).....	113
Wickenburg, Ariz.....	59
Crown King, Ariz.....	42
Humboldt, Ariz.....	20
Mayer, Ariz.....	30
Tucson, Ariz.....	244
Nogales, Ariz.....	313

WEST

Skull Valley, Ariz.....	20
Kirkland, Ariz. (via Skull Valley).....	27
Hillside, Ariz. (via Skull Valley).....	45
Blythe, Calif.....	166
Los Angeles, Calif. (via Needles).....	563
Kingman, Ariz.....	171
Los Angeles, Calif. (via Ehrenburg).....	477

EAST

Jerome, Ariz.....	33
Clarkdale, Ariz.....	38
Oak Creek (Sedona).....	61
Flagstaff, Ariz. (via Oak Creek).....	89
Camp Verde, Ariz. (via Jerome).....	60
Camp Verde, Ariz. (via Cherry).....	50
Verde Hot Springs, Ariz. (via Cherry).....	82
Payson, Ariz.....	99
Natural Bridge, Ariz.....	105
Roosevelt, Ariz.....	154
Globe, Ariz.....	191
Miami, Ariz.....	185
Montezuma Castle, Ariz. (via Cherry).....	54



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